

# Missiskoui



# Standard.

J. M. FERRES EDITOR.

VOL. 2.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Saturday Courier.

### BACHELOR'S DINNER.

When Hymen has ranged under its laws, those who founded their chief pleasure in railing against its fetters, we find them as happily engrossing its offers of felicity, as they were formerly opposed to them in the days of celibacy. They find a retreat, from the petty passions excited in their loneliness, in surety of affection and confidence, without which we feel isolated in the busy world. However, these same individuals sometimes love to return to their former habits, and surround themselves with the friends of their bachelorship. There is also another feeling, still more agreeable, that of giving full license to the heart among the friends of their youth, the confidants of their first thoughts, rivals of their school-day glory. They feel, as it were, transported back to youthful hours when whatever has left a pleasing impression on the mind is recapitulated, and they rise upon the wave of life, to float along its most picturesque shores.

Charles Nevill had been in turn Merchant, Lawyer, Representative, author, & Artist; his brilliant imagination and select studies, made him competent for either employment while distinguishing talents & a happy disposition, made for him numerous and sincere friends. To be useful was his greatest pleasure, and as he expected no gratitude, he never met with the ungrateful. Without being rich, he enjoyed an honest ease and comfort; as much from the fruits of his own labours as from the dowry of his wife. He married Miss Anna Edgewood, a sweet girl of eighteen, of middle size, full of grace and ease, lively wit and vivacity. Added to this, her character united a taste for literature, without that pretension and pedantry so common among the erudite; free manners, without any disrespectful deportment; and happy sallies of humour without *mechanecete*. Her cheerful disposition soon became participated among all who surrounded her, and she knew how to make herself esteemed by her merit, and loved for her kindness. Nevill felt for his better half the most sincere and ardent affection. His frank and amiable disposition full of vivacity and truth, created between him and Anna a perfect sympathy of disposition, so that you might have said nature had created one soul, in two bodies.

'My dear Anna,' said he one day, 'you see me before you for the first time embarrassed, and afraid to ask a favour.'

'Well, really,' answered she, with her usually cheerful tone, 'what is this important favour? Don't look so grave and serious, or I will think it something serious indeed.'

'I am afraid, my dear, to abuse your kindness.'

'Abuse my kindness! why, I did not think you had the courage. I defy you, for it is modelled on your own.'

'It is me, Anna, who should make you my study, for it is worth more than mine; but let us return to the favour which I have to ask of you. Among the friends that form our society, you must have remarked several bachelors of my own age, my earliest friends, those of my youth. Some years ago we formed a club to meet once a month, and eat a Bachelor's dinner each one to take in turn the trouble of giving the repast. Those of us who have since married, are not willing to forsake the rest, and the friendly reunion, in which the happiness of many past hours are recalled, and the charms of former liberty re-visited, whilst those of hymen are momentarily forgotten, to be only found with increased pleasure.'

'Oh! I understand you, sir. So you wish to return to your former life, and make merry away from the sight of your wife. Go then, I can trust you without any feelings of jealousy.'

'It is to-morrow, then, dear Anna, that my turn comes round, and I only beg of you, most humbly and respectfully, to give me up your keys, and the umpire of your little kingdom, for twenty hours, and that you will go and remain with one of your friends, whilst we commemorate the days of our youth, to which your absence is so necessary.'

'So you mean to turn me out of my own house do you, and then let in all your friends to a general pillage?'

'Oh no, we will be only twenty-four in number, with thirty bottles of Bordeaux, some twenty of Champaigne, a dozen of Madeira, to drink to the powers that be, two or three of rum for punch, and as many of old whiskey to burn on sugar.'

'Well, well, I suppose it will be a regular orgie, with none present but men.'

'Was it not necessary, could I consent

to send you away? Indeed it costs me enough of pain.'

'And do you think it gives me no pain to be thus turned out of my house?'

'Oh! never mind, I'll have an eye to every thing, and you know how careful our good Edward is.'

'So then, to-morrow you again become a bachelor, in the flower of your youth—very well, I will prepare the dessert, and the table, and you may then forget me as soon as you please. At 4 o'clock I will take my leave, and you may bring me back whenever you are able to call for me, at Mrs. Hunter's, whose husband I presume will be among you.'

Before the next morning, Anna had formed the project, not to leave home, but remain incognito, and witness their meeting. With this intention, she went over to visit Mrs. Hunter, and put her in her confidence. She begged her to call Jim, a young servant lad of some sixteen years of age, and after assuring herself of his fidelity, agreed that so soon as the first service was over, he would slip away from his master's chair, and meet her in an adjoining room. After making all further preparations for the completion of her plan, she returned home, and had every thing ready for the dinner arranged with great taste. In its arrangement she displayed a feeling of zeal and pride, and a desire that the dinner should be a credit to her husband.

About 4 o'clock she went gaily up to Charles, expressing her regret for the required separation. Anna assured him, with her usual kindness, of her resignation; adding that she would visit her friend Mrs. Hunter. She then withdrew to a small anti-chamber, where her dress could be changed unperceived. There she put on a full suit of blue cloth, similar to that worn by Jim, with a stiff cravat, a dark wig covering her beautiful blonde ringlets, blacked her eyebrows with cork, & awaited the arrival of Jim with the greatest impatience.

During her metamorphosis, the guests arrived; among whom some were married, and some were bachelors: these latter with an air of triumph, as much as to say, we are the heroes of the feast; those who had placed themselves under the power of Hymen were less disdainful, and wore an appearance of contentment, and pure felicity. The pleasure which Nevill experienced in receiving his friends, showed itself on his happy countenance. Dinner is announced, and each takes a seat where it best pleases them: friendship unites them, and no ceremony is made. It so happened, however, that Hunter and Nevill were seated side by side.

Half the first service passed off in silence. Nothing was heard but the clattering of plates, knives and forks; not one observation—not one *bon mot*. Soon afterwards, the conversation commenced.

'No politics,' cried Nevill, 'you must only dispute here who is the best drinker... who can say the most follies.'

'May all Americans be united as we are at this moment,' said Hunter.

'More firmly than this brittle glass,' exclaimed another, swallowing a glass of wine.

'Here's to our fraternal Republic!' cried they all, rising on their feet, and pressing each other's hand; and thus the first service passed over.

Whilst the plates were changing, Jim slipped off to the room in which Anna awaited him with the greatest impatience. Taking a napkin and a plate in her hand, she entered the dining-hall, and placed herself unrecognized behind Hunter and Nevill, whom she served alternately. This was the work of a moment, and even the master of Jim did not perceive the change. As her height and that of the boy she personated, were somewhat similar, and of equally fair complexion, the other servants did not discover the difference.

Conversation now became lively and animated, and the wine was freely circulated. The bachelors attacked the married men: they insisted that their chains were galling and oppressive; that they no longer tasted the sweets of liberty and repose,—and that they drank only to drive sorrowful and disappointed feelings away. The husbands, in turn, declared that they found a happy recompence in wedlock, for the independence of which they formerly had been so proud; that they now repose in quiet, after the wild extravagances of youth, and dissipation of the world.

'Oh! for life,' exclaimed Nevill, placing his hand upon his heart, 'notwithstanding I was so dissipated; and added that it must be an evil genius indeed that that cannot be conquered by an angel.'

'Ha! your angel of eighteen years of age,' said Renick, piqued at the expression of Nevill; 'wait awhile, and let us see if she will remain that innocent and captivating angel.'

Anna bit her lips, and could have broken with good will the glass of the ungrateful man.

'Demand a recall of his words,' exclaimed Hunter, 'though without wishing to take the part of the whole female sex; for I have been married more than three years.'

'And three years have you been the dupe,' answered quickly the young painter.

'What do I hear?' demanded Hunter.

'Order! order!' was cried from all sides. 'I am ready to give all the explanation he may demand,' said the libertine.

'Order! order! order!'

Hunter rose from the table, and Renick did the same, with strong indications of excitement.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

FREELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1836.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

NO. 2.

VOL. 2.

I intend painting, and which shall be dedicated to you husbands.'

The sarcasms of the painter were interrupted by the entrance of Anna, dressed very tastefully, and bearing a coffee tray before her. At the first sight of her, the applaudings were renewed, and comments offered by the guests. She said that the servant had been afraid to make her appearance before 24 men just from a merry dinner, and that she begged her mistress to perform the task. Anna handed to each of her husband's friends a cup of coffee, and with the most captivating smile.

'And have you not dined with my wife?' asked Hunter, in an under tone.

'How could I,' answered she, 'when I have not been out of my house?'

'And do you not then know where she is?'

'What is the difference if she returns? And as Anna finished these words, another female similarly attired, entered the room, bearing a large punch bowl redolent with savory and inviting odour.

'This is one of my friends,' continued Anna, 'who prides herself on making good punch, and has kindly desired to offer a proof of her handy work, to these gentlemen.'

'Mercy!' cried Hunter, on closely observing her features, 'if it is not my wife! Oh! how I have been deceived!'

It was truly Mrs. Hunter, who had indeed entered a carriage, with her cousin, to deceive her servants, but afterwards hastened to rejoin her friend, with whom she dined, and concerted their movements.

The joy of Hunter was now very great, and he sincerely regretted having for a moment harboured a feeling that his wife had committed an imprudence. He therefore made her a most humble apology, and received in reply a most bewitching smile.

All the guests collected round the happy pair, with the exception of Renick, who for the first time experienced a feeling of regard and esteem. He fell on his knees before the two ladies, implored their forgiveness, promised not only to reform, but no longer to live the solitary life of a bachelor, and added, that he would willingly marry the wife they would choose for him.

'If we could be so fortunate as to find one willing and able to revenge the injuries you have offered to our sex.'

'Ah! cried Renick, 'I wish to devote the rest of my life to expiate them; find me but a companion resembling yourselves, and I gladly and proudly will lead her to the altar, blessing the chain I so long have contended.'

The two ladies retired, proud of such an open conversation, which would certainly have a good effect upon the rest. After having served round the refreshments, they left the room, much to the regret of the gentlemen, who made every endeavor to detain them; but Anna concluded by saying, and with a smile and grace that captivated every heart, that their parts were now played, and they would ever feel happy, if, in the least, they had contributed to the pleasure of their husbands, and enhanced in the minds of the other gentlemen, the value of a careful wife. J. P. B.

## THE SAGACITY OF THE DOG.

One young man in particular, who was believed overtaken by justice for his first offence stated, that after he had folded the sheep by moonlight, and selected his number from the flock of his former master, he took them out and set away with them towards Edinburgh. But before he had got them quite off the farm, his conscience smote him, as he said, (but more likely a dread of what soon followed) and he quitted the sheep, letting them go again to the hill. He called his dog off them, and mounting his pony, rode away. At that time, he said his dog was capering and playing around him, as if glad of having got free of a troublesome business; and he regarded him no more, till, after having rode about three miles he thought again and again that he heard something coming up behind him. Halting at length to ascertain what it was, a few minutes his dog came up with the stolen drove, driving them at a furious rate to keep pace with his master. The sheep were all smoking, and hanging out their tongues, and their driver was full as warm as they. The young man was now exceedingly troubled; for the sheep having been brought so far from home, he dreaded there would be a pursuit, and he could not get them home before day. Resolving at all events, to keep his hands clear of them, he corrected his dog in great wrath, left the sheep once more and taking his dog with him, rode off a second time. He had not ridden above a mile, till he perceived that his dog had again given him the slip; and suspecting for what purpose, he was terribly alarmed as well as chagrined; for the day light approached, and he durst not make a noise calling on his dog, for fear of alarming the

neighborhood, in a place where both he and his dog were known. He resolved therefore to abandon the animal to himself, and take a road across the country which he was sure his dog did not know, and could not follow. He took that road, but, being on horseback, he could not get across the enclosed fields. He at length came to a gate, which he closed behind him, and went about a half a mile farther, to a farmhouse where both his sister and sweetheart lived; and at that place he remained till after breakfast time. The people of the house were all examined on the trial, and no one had either seen sheep or heard them mentioned, save one man, who came up to the young man as he was standing at the stable-door, and told him that his dog had the sheep safe enough down at the Crooked Yett, and he needed not hurry himself. He answered that the sheep were not his—they were young Mr. Thompson's, who had left them to his charge; and he was in search of a man to drive them, which made him come off his road.

After this discovery it was impossible to get quit of them; so he went down and took possession of the stolen property once more, carried them on and disposed of them; and, finally, the transaction cost him his life. The dog, for the last four or five miles that he had brought the sheep, could have no other guide to the road his master had gone, but the smell of his pony's feet.

#### DORIC CLUB.

At a special meeting of the members of the Doric Club, held at the Club Rooms, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., the following resolutions previously prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, were read, adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved 1.—That the members of this Club deem it incumbent on them, in the present alarming posture of affairs to declare their sentiments of unalterable attachment to their King and country, their firm determination to maintain the interests of both at any and every hazard, and not too strongly deprecate any attempt to introduce republican principles into our form of government, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

Resolved 2.—That the unconstitutional measures adopted by the House of Assembly during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, and 'cheerfully' seconded by his excellency the Earl of Gosford, meet with our decided disapprobation, and are new proofs, were any wanting, of the fixed determination of the House of Assembly to obstruct the administration of Government, and of the rottenness of the system of conciliation heretofore pursued.

Resolved 3.—That the course pursued by the Earl of Gosford on his assuming the administration of the Government of Lower Canada presents a marked contrast not only to the conduct of Lord Aylmer in this Province, but to that of Sir John Colborne and of Sir Francis Bond Head in Upper Canada, has elicited expressions of merited contempt from all parties, and we now feel ourselves called upon publicly to declare our disapprobation of the course of his political career, recommending to our fellow constitutionalists immediately to petition our most gracious Sovereign to recall his Lordship from the government of this province, and trusting that his recall will be a precursor to his impeachment in the House of Lords.

Resolved 4.—that we have read with no less surprise than disgust the following paragraph in a printed paper purporting to be an address from the house of assembly of this province to his Majesty and both houses of Imperial Parliament.

'We have at least the satisfaction of seeing that the inhabitants of this province, of every creed and of every origin, are satisfied with the share they have in the provincial representation, and that our fellow subjects of the less numerous origin in particular, acknowledge the spirit of justice and brotherly love, with which we have endeavoured to ensure to all the inhabitants of the country, a participation in its political and natural advantages. We perceive in this happy union, another guarantee of good government and an antidote against the tortuous policy which it is sought to support by unjust distinctions.'

Resolved 5.—That the foregoing paragraph has roused in our minds similar feelings of indignation to those which have been already publicly expressed by our fellow constitutionalists at Quebec, it being not the less remarkable for its meanness than for the glaring attempt to blindfold the British Parliament and the British people, and that we consider it to be a gross insult to the British and Irish inhabitants of this province, who, instead of being that insignificant handful which it is the object of the House of Assembly to represent them, are a body important in numbers, distinguished in talent, pre-eminent in wealth, fearless in avowing, and determined to be firm in maintaining, their principles.

Resolved 6.—That we protest against the unjust squandering of the public money by the House of Assembly in vexatious persecutions of public officers, and call upon his Majesty's Government to guarantee that the monies hereafter to be contributed by the inhabitants of the colony towards the support of the Civil Government shall not be applied to purposes purely of a nature to foster national distinctions and personal animosities.

Resolved 7.—That we further most solemnly protest against any interference with

the vested rights of the clergy in this province, and that any attempt made to appropriate the revenue derived from the clergy reserves to secular purposes is both unjust and uncalled for.

Resolved 8.—That as our sole aim and object is to secure equal rights and privileges to all classes of our fellow subjects in this province, we view the project of the annexation of the island of Montreal to Upper Canada as fraught with the greatest difficulty, as unjust in principle, and as sacrificing for our selfish aggrandizement the interests of a large portion of the inhabitants of British and Irish descent in Quebec and the Townships, who have strenuously co-operated with the inhabitants of Montreal in their efforts to obtain deliverance from the withering domination of an illiterate, anti-commercial and anti-British faction.

Resolved 9.—That we strongly recommend to our oppressed and insulted fellow countrymen throughout this Province, not to relax in urging on his Majesty's Government by means of meetings, addresses, and petitions, the absolute necessity of a union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, by which alone can they expect to enjoy any share in the representative branch of the Provincial Parliament, or to complete the magnificent and enterprising improvements contemplated by our Sister Provinces.

Resolved 10.—That our sole dependence in our present difficulties being upon the Legislative Council, we cannot too strongly urge on the members of that honorable body the strenuous advocacy of British and Irish interests; and that those members who have so nobly discharged their duties during the present session merit the warmest expressions of our thanks and esteem.

Resolved 11.—That we deem it absolutely necessary at this momentous crisis that constitutionalists should urgently press onward towards obtaining an IMMEDIATE congressional meeting of deputies from Upper and Lower Canada, whose expression of sentiments should be deemed by us as our own, and who might depend upon our zealous and persevering support and co-operation.

Resolved 12.—That as Constitutionalists have appealed to the native justice and magnanimity of their King and the British people, and conjured them by the ties of common kindred and deliver them from, from worse than Egyptian bondage, we hope they will not be deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity; for if deserted by the British Government and the British people rather than submit to the degradation of being subjects of a French-Canadian republic we are determined by our own right arms to work out our deliverance from the galling yoke; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we are ready mutually to pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

By order,  
THOS. WALTER JONES, M. D.  
Secretary. D. C.  
From the Quebec Mercury.

The *Canadien* of wednesday, 6th inst. in copying from the *Vindicator* a distorted statement of the labours of the overpaid fabricators of abortive laws, whose work on being assayed in the Upper House, is generally found to contain so much dross as to render it unworthy of receiving the Royal Stamp, endeavours to throw the blame of all the evils arising from the ignorance, or worse, of our Representative Branch on the much calumniated Legislative council, and announces, with a tone of authority in a passage rendered conspicuous by the employment of capital letters; 'to those to whom it appertains that the Representatives of Lower Canada have for the last time proceeded to business with the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, (le Conseil Legislatif ACTUEL.)' We were at first inclined to treat this bombastic threat as a gratuitous flourish of the Editor of the *Canadien*, and to consider the authoritive manner in which it is delivered, as an editorial gasconade; but we have now reason to believe that, ridiculous and insolent as the threat appears, it nevertheless expresses the present determination of the Leader, and the more violent portion of the assembly that they will not, when the legislature may be again summoned to meet, attend in their places; and, the assembly being therefore without a quorum, they expect effectually to prevent the public business from being transacted. It might naturally be supposed that whilst the statements of the Commissioners are under consideration and the decision of the Imperial parliament is expected, these patriots might defer the adoption of such extreme measures until they, at least, found that the redress of their real grievances was refused. But such a proceeding is too rational to suit the state of our revolutionary agitators, who do not hesitate to say, that if the decision of the Imperial Parliament amounts to the full accordance of all their demands—why—well and good—they will go on a little longer and continue to acknowledge that the God of this world hath blinded their eyes.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

The estimation in which Mr. Papineau is held by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick may be inferred from the following copy of a portion of the Journals of that house. On this subject the Gazette of this city furnishes the following true and laconic remark:

'It would thus appear that to compare a person to Papineau is deemed an insult by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, and a member guilty of such an offence is obliged to make an apology both to the House and to the Member so insulted.'

Monday, March 7.

The Houses were then in course of debate upon the subject of the Deputation, and what members should compose the same.

When certain words were used by Mr. End, member for the county of Gloucester, in reference to the Speaker as one of the deputation, and they were directed to be taken down, and are as follows:

'You are akin to Papineau in politics... you are too much imbued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate.'

On motion of Mr. A. L. Wilmet,

Whereas William End, Esquire, one of the members of this House for the county of Gloucester, did this day in debate address his Honour the Speaker, while in the Chair, with the words following, 'You are akin to Papineau in politics—you are too much imbued with his principles and sentiments...and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate,'

Resolved, That the said words be transferred to the Committee of Privileges to report thereon to this House.—*Quebec Gaz.*

tonio de Beliar, as ascertained at Matagorda when he left.

The besieging army was commanded by Generals Sesma and Cos. It consisted of 40 companies of infantry, numbering at an average 60 or 70 men each, and about 1600 cavalry under Folisaros....with 500 mules and baggage of all kinds. These were seen and numbered by Capt. Dormit, of the Texian army, previous to their engagement. The Texians in the fort were infantry and some cavalry for foraging expeditions under the command of Colonels Bowie and Travers, numbering about two hundred.

The assault on the fort of Aimo, in the town of San Antonio, commenced about 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 28th February, the Mexican army hoisting a black flag aloft, as an indication that no quarters would be given. The garrison being well supplied with eighteen pounders planted on the fort, made them play with dreadful effect, sweeping companies of the assailants before the shot. The Mexicans surrounded the fort on all sides; but on all sides were they saluted with its artillery. This continued until 7 P. M. when the Mexicans thought proper to evacuate the town, and retire to an encampment within two miles; after leaving 500 of their comrades slain before the fort.

The provisional government of Texas being informed of the contest, an immediate draft of one third of all Texians capable of bearing arms was ordered by the acting Governor. But so eager were the Texans in general for their prompt and certain triumph, that when the order reached Matagorda, 'not one third only but all able bodied citizens volunteered.—Numerous companies were immediately on the march to San Antonio, to drive the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, or leave them on the field of battle. They act on the offensive in their future operations.

For the Mississipi Standard.

Mr. Editor,

The 35th Section of the Constitutional 'Act,' on which were founded the observations which I made in my last letter, respecting the 'rest of accustomed dues and rights,' remaining, after confirming 'the Clergy of the Church of Rome,' in the possession and enjoyment of their ancient privileges, is followed by distinct clauses which have for their object the making of a permanent appropriation of lands in the said Province, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.' The 36th Section directs that one seventh part of all lands granted by the Crown shall be allotted and appropriated for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy—that no grant shall be valid, or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands so allotted and appropriated within the Township or Parish to which such lands so to be granted shall appertain.' The 37th Section enacts, 'that all and every the rents, profits or emoluments which may at any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the province in which the same shall be situated, and to no other use or purpose whatever.'

From these two Sections of the Constitutional 'Act' it appears that a certain portion of land is by law 'allotted and appropriated for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy'—that without this allotment of one seventh part, no grant can be 'valid or effectual' in any Township where such allotment shall not have been made—and that the revenue accruing from such allotments cannot be legally 'applicable' to any 'other use or purpose whatever.'

The precise meaning of the three words, 'a Protestant clergy,' I will not attempt to limit or define. Various, conflicting meanings, not always unaccompanied with undue heat and animosity, have been assigned to them in times past; but that the 'allotment' to the extent of one seventh part of the lands granted under, and by virtue of the Constitutional 'Act' is an important part of the law of the land, 'for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy' can admit of no difference of opinion.

The 'allotment' for such purposes is a wise and judicious measure. It provides for the support of religion in the Townships within this province, a sufficiency, if properly managed, for all useful purposes, without burthening a single individual, or taking aught from the pockets of one man to put into the hands of another. But it is, nevertheless, a measure which has, frequently most unjustly been condemned and denounced, not by the members of the church of Rome, but by Protestants themselves; and it now appears that the committee of the Constitutional Association of Montreal, have given countenance to the unjust clamour, without assigning any reasons why the 'clergy reserves' should in particular, be held up as a grievance. What the grounds of their complaints are I know not. None is specified. They drop in gratuitously as by accident, in remarking on a part of his Excellency's opening speech which had not the remotest allusion to the 'clergy reserves,' either for good or for evil.

Complaints, however, have been made these twenty years against the 'clergy reserves,' on the ground that, being scattered through each and every Township, they have served as a 'bar' to the improvement of the country, and to the opening of roads. Complaints of this kind have been urged with much zeal, and laid before the King and the Imperial Parliament on several occasions, by persons who did not hesitate to denounce the 'clergy reserves' as 'practical nuisances in the Province.'

On this complaint I beg leave to remark that if the 'clergy reserves' have been 'nuisances' on the ground stated, the lands granted to 'Leaders'

of Townships, and to many other individuals, in quantities varying from 1000 to 20,000 acres, not excepting even Seigniories, have necessarily been greater 'nuisances,' so that if the object of the committee is to remove every 'bar' to improvement out of the way, they should demand that every granted lot of land in the province, which is not yet improved, should be resumed.

With regard to obstructions which the 'clergy reserves' are alleged to have put in the way of improvements, it should be first proved that they do so, and then complain. Every man residing in the country knows that the allegation is a creature of the imagination; for it admits of demonstration that the 'clergy reserves' have performed, and do still perform, their full share of all the labour which is or has been laid out on the opening and supporting of internal communications. It is not indeed saying too much, that both the 'crown and clergy reserves' have done more than their just proportion in every settled Township. On these 'reserves' squatters have always been found, because, some how or other, the system of managing them has been so lax as to have suffered unauthorized occupants in many instances to have remained unmolested for twenty years and upwards, without bringing them to terms, or obliging them to quit; but, in the meantime, the road laws have uniformly applied, and the labour has always been done. Now if the crown has not derived a suitable revenue from these two sevenths of 'reserves,' and, as a consequence, if the 'Protestant religion' has not received that support to which it is by law entitled, are there any reasons which can prove that the 'reserves' have retarded the improvement of the country, and the making of roads? If the crown and the 'Protestant religion' have suffered loss, the agricultural population have gained, in the same ratio that the crown lost.

For twenty years after the 'allotment' was made no man was called upon to take out a lease, but only as he chose to apply for one—no man was called upon to pay his rent, but only as he chose, at his own convenience, to offer it at the Sheriff's office. Only one man in this county had paid up his rent in full before the year 1830.

If, then, the government, which was bound to collect this rent, 'for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy' suffered loss, and consequently failed in giving 'encouragement to the Protestant religion,' as provided for in the Constitutional 'Act,' let it be observed that this loss was the actual gain of the rural population. The 'clergy reserves' have been, and are settling, in every Township, either by persons who have taken leases, or who have settled on them without title, in as great, if not greater 'proportion, than the other lots; and hence, in most of the Townships, it will admit of demonstration that the 'clergy reserves' have made, and do make more than one 'seventh part of the communications actually effected in a Township. I do not approve of the negligent manner in which the 'reserves' have been managed. I merely wish to shew that they have not been a 'bar' to improvement, as I suppose the committee of the Constitutional Association alluded to them as a matter of grievance, on the old score of being 'practical nuisances' or obstructions to the prosperity of the country. Such a complaint cannot be sustained. If the merits of the case were strictly investigated, the result would demonstrate that the 'clergy reserves' have contributed their full one seventh of the labor that has hitherto been laid out on roads and bridges, by the inhabitants themselves, without taking into the account the Legislative grants.

That there are grounds of complaint, respecting the management of the 'clergy reserves,' I am very ready to allow. Had the respectable gentlemen of the committee intimated their desire that the provisions of the Constitutional 'Act' should be carried into effect, as they have been in Upper Canada, they would have deserved thanks. The provisions of section 36 have been acted upon in that province. The 'allotment' has, with respect to all the lands hitherto granted, been made; but not a single step, that has yet come to my knowledge, has been adopted, to give effect to the enactments, directed in sections 38, 39 and 40. These sections are clear, explicit and unambiguous. Till they are acted upon by the Governor and Council, as directed in the clearest terms, the intentions of the King and of the Imperial Parliament will remain only on paper; and the 'reserves' will continue, as they ever have, to invite the squatter, and the cupidity of the predator to strip them of all the valuable timber which they bear. In Upper Canada the 'enactments' directed in these sections of the 'Act' have been nearly completed; in Lower Canada, they have not yet been commenced.

I am, Sir, your ob't. humble servant,  
S. D.

For the Mississouli Standard.

Mr. EDITOR, SIR:—

This is an age of improvement. How many ways have been invented to abridge human labour! Steam has driven away every species of small craft from the rivers; and it will soon drive the stage horses from the road. Spinning is done by steam. Weaving in the same way; and the Pressman in all great establishments throws off his work by steam.

There is one kind of labour which steam has not yet touched; but perhaps some of the inventive geniuses of this inventive age, may come very nigh a perfectly tolerable approximation. Steam has not yet found its way to the grey goose quill. Your taper, frequently growing dim by sitting up late to lash and thresh the radicals *les enfans du sol*, and the three Gees, is a mournful proof to you that steam has not come to your aid: and what must be very annoying to a gentleman of your laborious pursuits, I have to inform you,

that there is a distinguished personage in my immediate vicinity who has discovered an effectual method of oversetting all your week's labors in less than no time. He is a notoriously active gentleman, and a first rate critic. You have heard, I presume, of the conjugating Dutchnan, who would sooner fight than relinquish the conjugation of a verb till he got through all its moods and tenses, and then was ready to begin with the next that he heard. My neighbor will beat the Dutchnan at the conjugation of a verb. Long exercise has made him perfect. There are, however, some verbs to which he is more attached than to others. Those which occupy him the most are observed to begin with L. S. C. B. P. K. He also has a peculiar knack at planning all such nouns as begin with B. B. C. S. G. M. P. N. L. U. and W. In the possessive case, but his principal avorites among them are M. and W. I would not, however, be understood as saying that he is peculiarly fond of every word which begins with the letter M. In the world many things have their opposite qualities. Thus heat is opposite to cold—love to hatred—truth to falsehood; and so in his case the letter M. presents to his mind both the object of his dearest regards and the object of his burning aversion and hatred. When M. presents the latter object he is heard most fervently to pray that he may be preserved, and that M. when it is followed by an S. may be *burned*.

His method of answering your arguments and squibis, *look here, I say burn, that are bag*, I am sorry that the gentleman's method of answering arguments is not entitled to the praise of a new invention. It was in high vogue in the days of Queen Mary of England, and put in practice by a pursy old gentleman of the name of Bonner, but you will acknowledge that to a warm argument, it would return a warmer answer.

Who is this conjugating gentleman, and *burning* logician?

I WANT TO KNOW.

Stanbridge Ridge, 13th April, 1836.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—My Native County, does not altogether come up to the Standard; besides, it is too long.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, APRIL 19, 1836.

The Elementary Education bill, rejected by the Council, provided, then, for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion, by granting money to schools, in Roman Catholic parishes, over and above what they were entitled to by the previous clauses of the Act. By this odious measure, the Protestant population, of the Townships were taxed to support Roman Catholic schools. This tax is directly repugnant to the spirit of the thirty first of the King, by which the Protestant *censitaire* of a Catholic Senior, is exempted from the payment of tithes to the Roman Catholic priests. The House of Assembly, however, being chiefly composed of Catholics, not content that Protestants should be wholly free from the payment of dues to the Roman church, cunningly devise an extensive scheme of taxation, to be laid upon them for the exclusive support of Roman Catholic schools, and call it an 'act for Elementary Education.'

Protestants! how do you like it?

The inhabitants of the Townships, were, from the nature of the tenure of their lands, free from the payment of *dimes* to the Roman Catholic church; by the constitutional act, a like exemption, as to that church, was given to Protestant *censitaires* in the Seigniories; but the Assembly, not liking this state of things, pass a bill for the taxing every Protestant in the colony, to support schools in the Roman Catholic parishes exclusively, and conceal the nature of the bill, by calling it a bill for Elementary education.

Let it be understood that we say nothing against the Roman Catholic religion,—man is accountable to God alone for his religious belief—We merely point out the facts connected with this bill, so properly rejected by the council.

The Assembly, then, after taxing Protestants, to provide for Roman Catholic schools, very properly proceeds to tax them to support their own. Nothing less could have been expected of the Assembly. This shows most clearly its anxiety for the good of all classes of the community. Firstly, Roman Catholic schools for girls, are supported out of the general funds, and then if a district agree to pay more than £20 for a teacher, the excess is to be raised by a direct tax on the inhabitants. We, ourselves, are no enemy to a slight direct taxation, neither, apparently, is the 'French origin' majority of the House of Assembly;

but we know, that the people of the Townships entertain an utter aversion to that mode of raising money. So strong is this aversion, that one farmer has declared to us, that he would not live in a country where direct taxes were imposed.

We shall, for the present, set aside all considerations of the advantages or disadvantages of direct taxation and look only

to the provisions of the Bill for Elementary Education.

By section 12th, heads of families, being electors, assemble and determine or the majority of them, what sum the school house lot, the building, and the salary of the master, is to amount to.

Section 13th enacts the mode in which the money is to be raised, if mode we can call it, for no rule is laid down, as to how it is to be levied; that is left to the majority of persons present. The tax might be imposed according to the rate of ill-will, entertained against individuals in the district, or in proportion to the members in a family, those having the greatest number of children, paying least, those having a less number paying more, and bachelors, having no children to support, or to derive advantage from the school, paying most. In that case, the last class would, in self-defence, be compelled to think seriously of their condition, at the end of this ugly leap year, if good natured ladies, did not, in pity, make proposals to them before that time. In any event, the tax would be directly levied from the people, and that too

BY COMPULSION. The Bill provided for the support of schools by a direct tax on individuals, both on those, who were to derive benefit from them, and on those who were to derive none. But we suspect that the Assembly had other objects in view, than the mere taxing of individuals who were to receive no benefit whatever from the money squeezed from them. It knew perfectly well, that direct taxation was repudiated by the people generally, and it thought, that, if, by any means, direct taxation could be introduced into the country, it would not be difficult for the hired newspapers and hired agents of that body, to represent the tax, as having been imposed by the Government, and thus raise dissatisfaction among the people. 'An Act for Elementary Education' presented a capital opportunity. From the popularity of the name, it was thought, that the Council would be induced to pass it, although containing the most objectionable clauses. If the Council rejected the bill, it afforded an easy occasion for vilifying that branch, by the usual slang about its obstructive character. If the bill passed, the system of direct taxation was introduced, & should the people not fret much under the first attempt, the taxation might be extended, until they were fairly broken in to stand the *yoke*; after which the more restive, and the more dissatisfied they proved, the better would it be for the Assembly, as it could then manufacture a fresh budget of grievances.

This is 'French-Canadian legislation; every thing is done, in the Assembly, by trickery, to forward the interests of the French origin' population, and to raise hard feelings against the Government, in the minds of the 'English inhabitants.' In this one instance of the bill for Elementary Education, the Legislative Council has exposed the trick and prevented its expected results.

The constitutional convention, we are glad to find, is to be assembled in the course of five or six weeks.

The number of delegates from Mississouli, is appointed by the Parent Association to be three. Two have been already named by the Mississouli Branch, and the third will be appointed on the same day, as that on which the other associations in the Province elect theirs, of which notice will be hereafter given.

No hay can now be had in this county, for love or money. Many cattle are dying, and should the spring remain backward a little longer, many more must die. Some farmers are feeding their stock on Indian bread.

*Melancholy accident.*—A daughter of Mr. Wm. Hennessey, of Bedford, aged 7 while washing a pitcher at Pike river on the 12th inst. fell in under the ice, and was drowned. The pitcher has been found, but notwithstanding that the ice has been cut in the channel, for many rods, and the most unceasing exertions have been used since, the body of the child has not to this date been discovered.

R. H. GAIRDNER, Esq., who from the first formation of the Quebec Constitutional Association has zealously performed the arduous duties of Secretary, resigned the office a few days ago, and received the thanks of the Executive committee, which he deservedly merited. At the meeting of the committee, last night, THOMAS A. YOUNG, Esq., was named in his stead. Mr. Young's habits of business, and his most intimate acquaintance with all the

public affairs of the province, make his acceptance of the charge a subject of congratulation.

#### CORONER'S INQUEST.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—Wednesday evening the enquiry into the cause of the death of captain John Mackenzie was resumed before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at Ratcliff workhouse. The investigation has occupied five days. After a great deal of conflicting evidence, both as to the circumstances of the pills in question, the Coroner proceeded to sum up at half-past II. The Jury retired at one o'clock to consider of their verdict, and at four o'clock yesterday morning returned into court with a verdict of 'Manslaughter against Robert Salmon for the improper administration of large doses of Morrison's pills to the deceased. The Jury also strongly recommended that Miss Lane should be cautioned not to vend medicines again of the properties of which she is ignorant. The Coroner then issued his warrant for the apprehension of Robert Salmon, and his commitment to Newgate, and added he should bind over the churchwardens to prosecute.

Married, in this city, on the 31st ult. by the Revd. Mr. Black, Mr. Peter Smith to Miss Phoebe Cavers, daughter of Mr. James Cavers, all of this city.

The above announcement appeared in our columns of yesterday, and we have this day to record the untimely death of those two individuals, so lately made one through life, and whose fate it was to be undivided in death. On the morning of the first of April, they left this city in a carriage along with the father of the bride. When at the mouth of the Chateaugay river, the father was in the leading carriage, and at a certain place one of his horse's feet went through the ice. So soon as he passed over the spot, he turned round to warn his daughter and son-in-law, of the circumstance when he saw them sink through the ice to rise no more. Mont. Herald.

Edward Develin alias Harvicker, convicted at the last Criminal Term of the murder of Louise Caron, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, this morning. An immense concourse of persons witnessed the execution, every avenue and place in sight of the gaol being completely crowded as early as 9 o'clock. At a few minutes after 10, Develin appeared on the scaffold, attended by the Revd. Mr. Baillargeon, the *Cure* of Quebec. His whole behaviour indicated him to be a man of very firm nerve. Having spent a few minutes in prayer with the clergyman, he advanced to the front of the scaffold, and said to the spectators:—'I hope that God Almighty will pardon all my sins—I had no intention whatever of murdering Louise Caron.' He then aided in having the rope adjusted, which being done, he strictly enjoined the executioner not to let the drop fall until he gave the signal. This he gave in a few seconds after, and he was launched into eternity.

It is stated in the Newburgh Gazette, that hundreds of cattle are dying in Orange county from the want of feed and the unexampled severity of the winter and spring.

**Births.**  
On 13th inst., the lady of the Rev. Mr. Robertson of Bedford, of a son.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for  
Veal Calf Skins.

H. M. CHANDLER.  
Freelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—2sf.

**CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.**—The public are respectfully informed that 70 BOYS and 30 GIRLS, from the above Society, are expected to arrive in Montreal by the 15th May next. These children have been trained, in the Society's Asylums at home, to habits of industry, and instructed in moral and religious duties. The Girls will be apprenticed as Domestic Servants to Families, and the Boys to Mechanics, Farmers, &c. Persons desirous of having these children are required to apply to the Subscriber; letters to be free of charge.

JOHN ORROK,  
Secretary for the Canadas.  
April 6.

**NOTICE.**  
A SHEEP came into the enclosure of the Subscriber sometime in June or July last. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away.

Mrs. JANE COOK.  
Cook's Corner, St. Armand, April 12th, 1836. 1—1sf.

**CAUTION.**  
M ARIA JENNE, my wife, and I, having this day separated by mutual consent, this is to give notice that I will not be hereafter liable for any of her debts.

AMASA OWEN.  
Dunham, 5th April, 1836. 1—2sf.

28th March, 1836. 51sf.

**CARDING MACHINES.**

A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall, Montreal.

N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold

Montreal, Feb. 26, 1836.

16—1sf.

19—1sf.

## POETRY.

For the Mississouri Standard.

### A NEW SONG.

*Air.*—A Cobler there was, & he lived in a stall,  
Our Assembly is over, ended, and done,  
Such another ne'er met,—will ne'er meet again,  
They've humbugg'd the Country, the Council  
and Crown,  
And pass'd laws that Britons will ever disown,  
Derry down, down, down derry down.

The Speaker, a mortal of boldness, not brave,  
Who would be immortal this side of the grave,  
Said the Constitution was shocking unsound,  
And ought to be raz'd, or burn'd to the ground,  
Derry down, &c.

The King he made out a deceiver complete,  
His Council unwise, and his Premier a cheat,  
Lord Glenly no friend to his friendly board,  
And John Bull, a bull in each sense of the word,  
Derry down, &c.

The Ruler he honor'd when first he came out,  
By attending each ball, each gala, and rout;  
He thought of all rulers he was sure the best,  
And prais'd him for virtues he never possess'd,  
Derry down, &c.

Thus th' head of the House was a head-strong  
old blade,  
And the body and soul was as bad as the head;  
The tail followed after in ruinous plight,  
And the Constitution envelop'd in night,  
Derry down, &c.

What friends of reform were these reforming  
elves,  
To reform the Council! not reform themselves,  
O no! their pure House, though oft 'merg'd in a  
storm,  
Needs no sort of mending—no kind of reform,  
Derry down, &c.

April 2d, 1836. JOHN BULL.

### THE ONE-ARMED TAR.

Old Tom Moffat was the finest fragment of a jolly, good-natured, fearless seaman that I ever met with. I say a fragment of a man, for he was minus his right arm. It was pleasant to look upon his merry old face, and to see his flaxen locks descending over his brow in sea-made ringlets; for, though he was turned three-score, there was not a grey hair upon his head. He appeared like an image of contentment, that envious mortals had deprived of an arm, and left him laughing at their malignity. But above all,—though Tom was neither given to the throwing of the hatchet, nor the spinning of long yarns, ... it was delightful when he was about half-a-sheet in the wind, to hear him relate a few scraps of his history.

Aye! aye! (he would say) I have been in some rum scenes, and encountered some rough squalls in my time, but no matter, I am now sailing-master Moffat, with five and sixpence a-day—and no mistake; and a pension for the loss of my fin into the bargain. I am as comfortable and happy as any two-handed man in the three kingdoms. But if you wish to know my history, all that's worth telling o't is soon told. I was born in Hexham. My mother was a naval officer's widow, and her father a clergyman. I say she was a widow, because my father died before I was born. I had a sister, but I do not remember her; and I was brought up by my mother beneath the roof of her father. He was a good but a severe old man, and I tried to like him but I could not, for I shook as I heard him cry.... 'Thom-as.' He gave me a good education, and wished to make a parson of me, though I don't think I was any more parson-like then than I am now, and that's not much I take it. The old man didn't belong to the church...he was a dissenter, and he persevered in his determination of making me a preacher. Therefore when I was about sixteen, he called me into his study, and informed me that he intended sending me through to Edinburgh to attend the classes. He even spoke of my succeeding to the pulpit which he occupied, and he spoke till he brought the salt water into my eyes, and almost upon my cheeks, of living to see me preach in it! I had no ambition for the honors which he seemed to have in store for me. However, as he was rather too strict a disciplinarian for me, I offered no objections to his plan of sending me to Edinburgh. I thought it would free me from the restraint under which he kept me, and that was all I knew about the matter. Though, like an ungrateful dog as I was, I did not thank the old man as I ought to have done.

Now my grandfather had a watch,—it was not a gold one, but it was a very excellent silver one, and it had a gold chain and seals attached to it,—it had been presented to him as a token of respect on the day of his ordination by a family in which he had been for six years tutor and chaplain. And on the day of my departure, when I had kissed my mother's cheek and felt her lips upon mine,—for I loved her as I did my own soul, and she deserved it all,—the old man took my hand, and he pulled the watch from his fob, and he put it into my hand, chain, seals and all, and—

'Take this Thomas,' said he, 'for your grandfather's sake, and as often as ye look at it, remember that time is precious.... spend it not in vain.'

If I never loved the old man before, I believe that I loved him then. For presents are excellent temporary openers of the

heart either of man or woman. If your sweetheart be shy, it is wonderful how a present will mollify her...but it is not the real thing, and her seeming affection so produced wout stand the test or be of long duration. I have been a sailor, and foolish enough in my day, but I tell you, if you wish a girl to love you sincerely and truly, never attempt to win her heart by the offer of bribes. Give a heart for a heart, and nothing more till you have her hand too, and then give as much as you like.

But as I was telling you, I set out for Edinburgh with my grandfather's watch in my pocket, and I pulled it out, either to see the hour or admire my property during every half hour on the journey. And I believe, though I did shed tears when he gave it, that before I was half way to Edinburgh, I had forgot the giver in the gift. However, the first session passed on tolerably enough. I was not kept upon short allowance, but though I did not want for victuals, I had not a sixpence of pocket-money, and I felt this the more, because I thought that some of my fellow-students perceived my circumstances, and despised me on account of them.

I returned home honored with a prize, and received the caresses of my mother and the congratulations of my grandfather. The old man predicted bright days for me...already, in imagination, he beheld me in the pulpit which he had occupied for thirty years.

But with his first session ended the prudence of Tom Moffat and his grandfather's hopes. About the end of the second, a circumstance occurred which put a stop to my studies for twelve months, if not for ever. The people with whom I had lodged during the first year were about to emigrate to America. Their name was Lindsay, and they had a daughter called Margaret, a beautiful girl of seventeen. I never saw her but my blood ran at the rate of ten knots. During my second session we used to walk in the Meadows, or around Duddingstone Loch together, and I forsook the study of Greek and of Latin, to study the words that fell from the lips of Margaret Lindsay. But as I was saying, they were about to emigrate to America, and I accompanied them to Leith, and went on board the vessel with them. It was night when they sailed. Margaret and I were sitting in a corner below, away from her parents and the rest of the passengers, unseen, and talking words of tenderness together. She promised never to forget me...I never to forget her. I intended to accompany her out into the Firth, and to return on shore with the pilot. But we knew not how time moved on. We were loath to part, and I noted that the vessel was under weigh. In truth I had never been on board of one before. But to my parents called upon Margaret, and there sat she with my hand across her shoulders...and the vessel not only beyond Leith Roads, but out of the Firth! There was I, a pennyless and involuntary passenger across the Atlantic. It was a glorious situation for a student to be placed in! But the idea of enjoying Margaret's company reconciled me to it. My mind was made up at once, and I went to the commander of the vessel and offered to make myself useful during the voyage. He agreed to the proposal, and I began to take my first lessons in seamanship.

We arrived at Quebec, and after accompanying the girl I loved for more than three thousand miles, it was hard to part from her, and I wished to go up the country with her father. But he would not hear of the scheme. He said that I must go back to my friends, and the master having found me service on my passage out, told me that he considered himself accountable for me, and that he must take me back to Leith.

I will not bother you with an account of my parting with Margaret, nor of her distress, poor thing. More than forty years have passed, and I never think of it without feeling I can't tell how until this day. Neither will I tell you about our passage home—there was nothing particular in it. My mother received me as if I had risen from the dead,—her joy was unbounded,—she hung upon my neck and wept for hours; and though I did not escape several lectures from my grandfather, he was not so severe upon me as I anticipated. But I said nothing to either him or my mother of Margaret Lindsay.

Such was my second session, and my third and last was more unfortunate. As

I was now becoming a lad, my grandfather became more liberal, and he allowed me a shilling a week for pocket-money.

But during the very first month of the session, a fellow-student advised me to accompany him to the theatre. I had never been in one, and besides the amusement,

he said we should receive a lesson in elocution.

I needed but little persuasion to accompany him, and we went to the pit together. Two young ladies took their seats beside us. They were wondrous affable, and one of them was almost as beautiful as Margaret Lindsay. I sometimes thought they were too affable, but then they were polite,—very polite,—and they smiled so sweetly, and thanked me so kindly for every answer I was able to give to their enquiries, that I could not think evil of them. They wished us good night at the door of the theatre, and my friend and I proceeded to our lodgings. But as we were passing along the South Bridge—

'Moffat,' says he to me, 'what's the

clock?'

I put my hand to my watch pocket,

but neither seals nor watch were there.

I remembered having had it in my hand, between the play and the farce, in the theatre. I thought I should have fallen dead upon the street—a blindness came over my eyes. I heard the voice of my grandfather crying in my ears—'Thomas! Thomas! ...reprobate! reprobate!'

We gave information to the watchmen, at the police-office, and at the houses where such articles are received. But *presto!*—my grandfather's watch, chain and seals, were amongst the missing. It had vanished like a rainbow, and was no where to be found. Every succeeding day of the session was one of agony and reproach. I learned no more. If I opened a page, imagination heard the ticking of my grandfather's watch, and it ticked in my ears eternally; or as I strove to read, I put down my finger and thumb mechanically to fumble with the chain and the seals, and they rubbed against each other, and I started and cried—'What shall I do for the watch?'

With a heavy and foreboding heart, and a countenance that bespoke disaster, I returned to Hexham. My welcome was beyond my deserving; but supper-time came, and my grandfather, my mother and myself, sat in his little parlour.

'What o'clock is it, Thomas dear?' said she kindly.

Had she driven a knife to my heart I would have taken it as kind. I faltered—I ventured a reply. My grandfather observed my hesitation, and he inquired—'Where is your watch *Sir*—the watch which I gave you?' He laid particular emphasis on the latter part of his question—my confusion increased, and I stammered out some excuse about its being in my chest. I believed. 'You believe no such thing *Sir*,' said my grandfather sternly, 'go bring it instantly.' I saw the storm gathering on his brow. I perceived that he not only suspected the truth, but believed me more guilty than I was. I left the room as if to go to my own apartment for the watch; but scarce knowing what I did, I left the house by the garden door, and took the road towards Newcastle. Before I had proceeded a mile, my resolution was taken to go to sea.

I reached Newcastle before the inhabitants were astir. You may suppose that my experience in the manual duties of a seaman were not great, being merely what I acquired in a trip across the Atlantic and back again. But I had a love for the sea, and had learned readily. I knew that the clothes which I wore were not likely to procure me a berth, and I resolved, as soon as the shops should open, to offer them to a second-hand dealer in exchange for the garb of a sailor.

About seven o'clock I was wandering along what is called the Close, on the look-out for a shop where I should be likely to get an exchange of rigging, when seeing a street of almost perpendicular stairs, on each side of which were dealers in old clothes, shoes, and such like, I ascended it, saying to myself—this is my shop. I entered one of the cells, shops, or call them what you like, the proprietress of which had already been at her morning libations. She received me with a low courtesy, and as sweet a smile as her deep rosy face was capable of expressing. On making known my proposal, the smile vanished from her face quicker than the sun is hidden by a cloud in a hurricane. She surveyed me from head to foot, as a sergeant would examine a recruit, and turning me unceremoniously round, inquired—'And how much wilt thou gie me t' boot?'

Her whole stock of old clothes, shoes, marine stores, and other *et ceteras*, were not worth five pounds, while my coat alone had cost three, not three weeks before.

'Nothing,' replied I.

'Nothing! thou scoomy robber o' the

dead l' cried my fair dealer in second-hand garments.

'Dost think I steal my guds?

'Nothing!—Be off!' I was retiring from the tempest, when she grasped me by the tail of the coat, adding.... 'Coom back, let me see what I can de wi' thee.'

She then spread out a patched blue jacket, an old Guernsey frock, and a pair of canvas trousers.

'Now, these will fit ye t' a tee,' continued she, 'or I'm a Dutchman! But upon my word, thou shud gie me som'at t' boot, my canny lad.'

The wide aperture serving for a window was without frame or glass, and the folding door was so hung around with the principal stuck of the shop, and barricaded with boots, shoes, and such like, that it could not be shut till night; and on my inquiring for an apartment to change my dress—

'Emmy Johnson!' exclaimed she, bursting

into laughter, 'that's a gud'un!—where

did ye get yr modesty? Did ye steal

the claes that ye are afraid to be seen?

'My fyeth! I dinna knaw but the constables may be here for them before night yet!

I had better mind what I'm deinin', else I'll lose baith guds and character.'

Making a virtue of necessity I equipped myself as quickly as possible, and with a hurried step hastened to the quay.

Without stopping I proceeded to North Shields, where I went on board a collier, and I inquired for the skipper. I was directed

down to the cabin, and there I found sitting a jolly, fear-nothing, merry little fellow, penning a love epistle to his owner's daughter. On applying to him for a

berth...

Making a virtue of necessity I equipped myself as quickly as possible, and with a hurried step hastened to the quay.

Without stopping I proceeded to North Shields, where I went on board a collier, and I inquired for the skipper. I was directed

down to the cabin, and there I found sitting a jolly, fear-nothing, merry little fellow, penning a love epistle to his owner's daughter. On applying to him for a

berth...

'Moffat,' says he to me, 'what's the

clock?'

I put my hand to my watch pocket,

but neither seals nor watch were there.

coal trade afore?' 'No,' answered I. 'I might haen seen that by the whiteness o' thy hands,' said he. 'Where did ye sar your time?' I told him I had been in the American trade.

(To be continued.)

### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbidd in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES

MOIR FERRE, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

### STANDARD AGENTS.

Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Montreal, W. Brent, Quebec.

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brom.

P. H. Knowlton, Brom.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Bright, Sutton.

William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Capt. Daniel Sails, parish of St. George.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the